

Representative Smithwick of Florida Gives Experience of Crash in Washington Theatre.

Washington, Jan. 29.—An avalanche of broken plaster, bricks, snow, splintered wooden and twisted steel beams catapulting upon the audience while the orchestra played and a comedy film ground out its description of the Knickerbocker theatre disaster given today by Representative John H. Smithwick of Pensacola, Fla. He was in the balcony of the theatre when the roof collapsed under the weight of snow and escaped unaided—just how he can not recall—with more or less serious hurts.

"The orchestra was playing beautiful music and a comic film was running," said Mr. Smithwick, lying in his bed, bandaged and with his face and hands covered with cuts. "Suddenly there was a sharp crack. I looked up and saw a great fissure running across the ceiling. It was right over my head. I instantly realized what was happening. The plaster began to fall, dropping down in large and small chunks all over the theatre, it seemed to me. While I was looking up a great piece right over my head started to fall. I ducked, crouching, involuntarily, I supposed down between the seats. The piece struck the seat right where I had been sitting. The force was broken by the seat, but it pinned me down where I was crouching. The noise was awful. It was a great, tremendous roar. It was simply indescribable. I never can forget it.

"In the midst of the roaring were shrieks of cries of women and children and a few shouts of men. There were cries for help, groans and worst of all, the moans of those in terrible pain. It was awful. I can't describe. I see it all the time—those poor children and men and women crying and groaning there.

Few in Balcony.

"There were only a few of us in the balcony. Luckily there weren't more. The balcony gave way and crashed, soon after the ceiling began to fall on those on the lower floor. They were caught the worst. We in the balcony were more fortunate.

"I guess there was a lapse of maybe 20 seconds, hardly more, before the balcony fell. Funny but it spun around, kind of twisted as its supports gave way and it swung down on those below. It didn't go straight down, just kind of slid sideways and slanting, I suppose, from the weight of the debris that had fallen on us upstairs.

"I don't know how I got out from where I was crouching under that chunk of plaster that had fallen on me. I really believe it weight all of 500 pounds. And I think I moved that plaster with my shoulders. Anyway, I crawled out between the seats to where I saw a small hole in the plaster above. I forced myself up through that hole, wiggling and shoving. Then I crawled out over the snow and plaster, over the tangled debris, to the doors on the Eighteenth street side.

"Across the aisle from me when the crash came was a little fellow—I never saw him again and I wonder if he is dead—who laughed and roared at every especially funny part of the film. I don't know what became of him or the others in the balcony after we were showered with plaster.

"As the ceiling broke the plaster fell first in chunks. It was just like an ice pond breaking up. The roof didn't give way on one crash. It seemed to break up everywhere. That let in the snow, which came in through the broken places where the ceiling had given away.

Retains Composure.

"It's queer, but I was conscious all the time when I was pinned down under there by that great piece of ceiling; my mind, when I saw the ceiling falling and afterward, was just as clear and collected as it is now. I knew I was hurt some, but I didn't know how badly. It seemed that my time had come. I lived a year I tell you, pinned down between the seats.

"It wasn't until I got outside that I noticed blood falling from my face and hands. I got out myself. No one helped me. I crawled over the broken seats and plaster and snow to the door. On the way I saw a young fellow lying half curled up moaning and crying for help. I leaned over to lift him and then everything went black. The next thing I remember I was at the door wiping the blood from my eyes and mouth. I don't know how I got out. I didn't see any other injured ones as I crawled out. I can't remember about that part of it. My only thought then was to get home before I should die. My chest pained me, my back seemed broken, my face was dripping with blood. All I wanted to do was to get home and tell my wife and little girl what had happened and how I was hurt. I thought I was going to die."

Representative Smithwick, who lives

about a block from the theatre, said he staggered home without overcoat or hat through the snow drifts. Physicians were summoned immediately, who found him suffering from shock, bruises and possibly internal injuries.

"I think it was a miracle that I came out alive," said the Florida congressman. "But think of those poor children and men and women who were not so fortunate. I don't see how any who were under the balcony escaped. If those below could have seen the ceiling breaking they would have had time to rush out through the door, but I guess they couldn't see like we could in the balcony. Those underneath us had no chance, I guess."

Summer School at Clemson. General Plans Announced for 1922 Indicate Best Summer School Ever Held.

Clemson College, Jan. 30.—William E. Curtis, the famous traveler and writer, was once asked by a lady to recommend to her the best all the year round climate in the world. She wrote: "I have plenty of money, no home tie, and wish to move just once more. I wish my new home to be located in a region where the climate is not extreme and at the same time not monotonous. You have traveled extensively, and where would you recommend me to go?" Curtis replied, "Go to the Piedmont section of the Carolinas. You will never regret it."

We are inviting you to spend a summer in one of the most delightful spots of a most delightful region. The days are sunny and the nights are cool. The air is like wine. We ask you to come to Clemson to combine all the pleasures of a vacation with an opportunity for study under the direction of a competent faculty. You will meet men and women interested in the same kind of work in which you are engaged. You will learn to teach better, farm better and live better.

Clemson College will offer in her summer school for 1922 a more varied program than ever before, according to Dr. F. H. H. Calhoun, director of resident teaching in the agricultural department, who will direct the summer school. The following courses will be given.

I. Course for teachers: (1) primary teachers, (2) elementary teachers, (3) high school teachers, (4) teachers for special subjects.

II. Courses in cotton grading.

III. Courses for club boys.

IV. Courses in science; (1) physics, (2) chemistry, (3) biology, (4) earth science.

V. Courses for making up back college work and removing entrance conditions.

VI. Courses for Federal Board students.

Plans are being made for recreation. The baseball diamonds, the tennis courts, and the swimming pool will be ready for use. Excursions and field trips will be arranged. The library will be open. Special lectures, famous in the educational world, have been secured.

The cost of board, room and tuition will be most reasonable. If interested, write the Registrar, Clemson College, S. C., for detailed information.

Luxury Tax Bill is Introduced in the House.

Columbia, Jan. 26.—Still another of the revenue measures made its debut in the House today when the luxury tax bill was introduced. The bill is sponsored by the Ways and Means committee.

Some of the provisions included in the measure are:

On beverages made from cereals and from fruit juices, six cents a gallon.

On fountain syrups, twenty-five cents a gallon.

On tickets to moving picture shows and other amusements except those by educational, charitable or religious organizations, a tax of one cent for every thirty cents of admission.

Cigarettes—One cent for each ten cigarettes.

Cigars—If sold for less than seven cents each, one cent on every three cigars. On cigars selling for more than seven cents, a tax of one cent on each cigar. On those selling for more than fifteen cents, two cents each. On little cigars, weighing not over 4 ounces, one cent for each five.

Chewing tobacco in bags or boxes, a half cent for each ten cents worth.

Snuff—One cent on each ten cents worth.

On automobiles—One per cent of the selling price.

On ammunition, if not for use outside the state—One dollar per thousand rounds.

For all the taxes except on drinks, the tax would be paid by the purchase of revenue stamps. Reports would be made monthly to the tax commission, and the tax would be collected by the state treasurer.

February Farm Calendar.

Things to do This Month

Agromony

Continue the clean-up job until it is done.

Make germination tests of seeds to be sure that good seeds are available for spring planting.

Top-dress the small grain with soda this month.

Home-mix fertilizers for spring use.

Plow heavy cotton soils not already plowed.

Orchard and Garden.

Prune bunch grapes if not already pruned. The scuppernong will bleed badly if pruned at his season.

Set out grape vines, fruit trees and ornamental plants.

Spray fruit trees with lime-sulphur before the buds begin to swell.

Plant asparagus roots and seed.

Transplant cabbage plants to the garden and field.

Plant celery, spring kale, lettuce, mustard, onions, parsley, garden peas, radishes, spinach and turnips. Plant in hotbeds, eggplant, tomato, pepper.

Plant Irish potatoes.

Animal Husbandry.

Get land ready to sow spring forage crops.

Construct or repair farrowing houses for hogs.

Make preparation for care and management of cows which are to have calves in February and March.

Add a little tankage (one part tankage to 9 parts corn) to the ration of brood sows which will farrow next month.

Dairying.

Plan for a year's supply of home-grown feeds each dairy cow will need: four tons of silage, one ton legume hay, 15 bushels corn, 1000 pounds velvet beans, 15 bushels oats and 500 pounds cottonseed meal. If silage is not available, plan for two tons legume hay.

Clean up the pasture; cut out underbrush, stop washes, and repair fences.

Start keeping daily milk records. Cows bred this month will calve during November and early December.

Insect Enemies.

Prune properly, and spray for San Jose scale with concentrated lime sulphur when trees are leafless and dormant.

Spray for Oyster Shell scale on apple and fig trees with one of the heavy spray oils at the rate of one part of oil to twenty parts of water.

To destroy twig girdlers pick up and burn girdled twigs under pecan and hickory trees.

Cut out dead canes of raspberry and blackberry to kill borers.

Prune out shot-hole borer infested twigs and branches from peach, apple and other fruit trees and burn them.

Plant Diseases.

Secure certified Irish potato seed and material for treating them so as to be ready for planting time.

Treat sweet potatoes with corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde for seed-borne diseases before bedding. Prepare a new place for the bed or clean up and disinfect the old one.

Test seed corn for germination and for freedom from seed-borne diseases. Ask the county agent or the botany division how it can be done.

Secure wilt-resistant seed now if you have wilt of cotton or cowpeas or Fusarium wilt of tomatoes in your soil.

Jurymen Prayed Before Finding Bandit Guilty.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 28.—(United Press)—Divine guidance was asked in prayer by the jury which today found Frank B. DuPre, youthful bandit, guilty of first degree murder, for the slaying of Irby C. Walker, Pinkerton detective.

DuPre was sentenced to hang March 10.

"There were groups of us praying between ballots," said H. R. Fridell, foreman of the jury tonight.

"We feel the need of divine guidance."

DuPre, only 19 years of age, received the death sentence smilingly. "It's all right, dad," he said consolingly to his father, who sat sobbing by his side.

"Oh, come on—come now, don't cry."

Judge Henry Mathews set February 18 as the date for hearing a motion for a new trial.

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BACK-YARD FOWLS WILL PAY

St. Louis Woman Writes Department of Agriculture of Her Success With Hen Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During the war and since the United States Department of Agriculture has encouraged the keeping of a poultry flock in the city back-yard as one of the best means of cutting the high cost of living.

When proper care has been given the flock the results in most instances have been very gratifying. A woman living in St. Louis recently wrote the department concerning the success that attended the efforts.

"I hear people say hen's don't pay, but surely they cannot have kept accounts and records. I have had a small flock of 24 hens in my city back-yard since the government urged us to get into the game three years ago. The following are the results for the year ending October 31, 1920: My entire feed bill, the grain being bought at retail, amounted to \$66.74.

"My entire egg production was 3,603 eggs, or 300 1/4 dozens, the retail market value of which, taken from month to month, was \$189.30. Deducting \$66.74 from the above \$189.30 leaves me a net profit of \$122.56 for my work and investment.

"We used all the newly laid eggs we wished for our own table and the balance went to our neighbors, who are more than anxious to get them even at top store prices. The last 12 months, when feed was unusually high, the cost of egg production averaged 22 1/4 cents per dozen, and the lowest market price for eggs was in May and June, when they sold for 50 cents per dozen.

"I will add that all our hens are leg-banded and trap-nested. The hen house is eight feet square and the hens are confined all the year round to a run eight feet wide and 50 feet long. Starting in August I begin culling and killing the older ones and the poorest layers which have a rec-



Gratifying Results Can Be Obtained From Small Flock if Given Proper Care and Feed.

ord of 15 eggs or less per month, and in October I renew the flock by adding one dozen new spring pullets. These pullets now, in November, are all laying and will continue laying through the winter, while my older hens get through molting.

"Keeping the hens and surroundings scrupulously clean and feeding a balanced ration at regular intervals is the secret of success with a back-yard flock."

HOW TO BREAK BROODY HENS

Confine Them in Small Coop, Raised Off Ground, Preferably With a Slatted Bottom.

When hens become broody they should be "broken up" as quickly as possible. The sooner this is done, the sooner they will resume laying. To break a hen of broodiness, she should be confined to a small coop raised off the ground, preferably with a slat bottom. Give her plenty of water to drink; she may be fed or not, as desired. Not much difference will be found in the time required to break her of broodiness, whether she is fed or made to fast, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Usually from three to six days' confinement will break her, but some hens require ten to twelve days. The broody hen will be recognized by her inclination to stay on the nest at night, the ruffling of her feathers and her picking at anyone who approaches her, and by the clucking noise she makes. The fact that her broodiness has been "broken up" can be recognized by the disappearance of these symptoms.

AVOID ROUP-INFECTED EGGS

Select Eggs From Flock Which Has Not Been Infected Wherever It Is Possible.

It is not advisable to set eggs from a flock that has been infected with roup. If at all possible, by all means select hatchlings from another flock which has not been so infected or from hens which have never had the disease.

Pastors and Debts.

In the Methodist Conference recently held in Richmond the "character" of one of their ministers was challenged, when the usual question was put, on the ground that he was blameably negligent in the payment of his honest debts. The matter was referred to a judicious committee who in due time reported favorably to the preacher, declaring that there was no sufficient foundation for the charge. That reminds us that the best paying people on the subscription list of the Religious Herald are preachers. They do not only frequently, or at any rate, semi-frequently, help us by securing other subscriptions but as a rule they refuse to accept any reward for such service, and out of means which must at times certainly be slender and inadequate, they manage to pay with remarkable promptness their own subscription bills.

Out of a batch of twenty bills of long standing, which happens to be before us, only one is against a white Virginia Baptist preacher and he is not in the pastorate and is in a peck of trouble besides.

We wonder if in the case of the Methodist preacher whose character was challenged in the late conference, the people on his circuit had met their pledges for his material support or if it was found to be true that the churches had paid promptly and regularly all that they had agreed to pay him. We should like to inquire further and find out just how much they had agreed to pay him. It has happened not rarely in this state that churches made it practically impossible for their pastors to live in any sort of decent comfort and keep out of debt, while at the same time they were swift to censure the pastors for getting in debt.

Nevertheless the pastor, if he would retain his influence and do his work, must keep out of embarrassing debt. If he finds he cannot do it on the salary which is provided, let him frankly and plainly notify his church or churches, and if the response to such notification is unsatisfactory he would better lay down his work and either seek some other field where he can be secured against such a disaster, or seek some other employment where he can make suitable provision for those who are dependent upon him. Our Virginia Baptist churches have greatly improved and are still improving in this matter of pastor's salary and no small part of this improvement, as well as of the reduction in the number of pastorless churches, is due to the faithful, sagacious, and effective work of the Department of Enlistment in the State Mission Board, and, it is simple justice to say, particularly to the labors of Rev. W. H. Lawson who has been active in representing this phase of state mission work. By the way, though we did not start out to say it, we will wind up by saying that in our judgment the State Mission Board might very well magnify this department of work. Much has been done but much remains to be done and we imagine that there are many fields in Virginia which Brother Lawson might visit and in which he might labor in the direction of improving pastoral support, not only to the immediate advantage of the churches and the immediate relief and comfort of the pinched and often embarrassed pastors, but to the benefit of every phase of our church life and our common Christian enterprises.

—Religious Herald.

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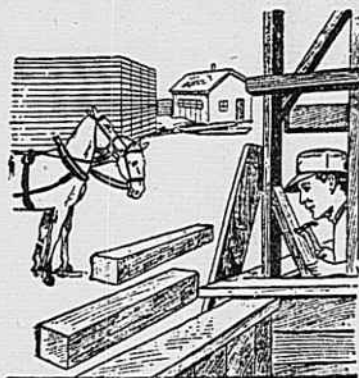
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